

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2923

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL £250,000

LONDON:  
Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street.  
West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.  
BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,  
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
Issues Letters of CREDIT, forwards BILLS for  
COLLECTION, and Transacts BANKING and  
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had  
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 4 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.  
6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
3 months, 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS  
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

### NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

M. R. A. B. MCKEAN is authorized to sign  
all documents and exercise all Powers  
necessary for the conduct of the Business of the  
Bank, as Acting Chief Manager.

CHAU TUNG SHANG,  
WILLIAM WOTTON,  
CHAM KIT SHAN,  
D. GILLIES,  
KWAN OI CHUN,  
Directors.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1891.

## Insurances.

### THE FUNDS OF THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.  
ARE invested entirely within the British  
Dominions and are thus free from the  
complications which might arise in time of war.  
They now amount to Seven Millions Sterling,  
and have increased 50 per cent in the last 15  
years.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong.

### SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept  
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on  
favourable terms.

Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal  
to that paid by the local Offices.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & Co.,  
Agents.

No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 31st March, 1891.

### GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared  
to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and  
LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

### GENERAL NOTICE

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 500,000 } \$333,333.33  
EQUAL TO }  
RESERVE FUND } \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YUEN MOON, Esq.  
LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATES on all parts of the  
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1888.

### NOTICE

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.  
The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

### Notices of Firms.

#### NOTICE

M. R. HANS WILHELM HERMANN  
EHMER has this day been authorized  
to sign our Firm by procuration.

MEYER & Co.,  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1891.

#### NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th  
instant, the Undersigned entered into  
Partnership as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS,  
and intend to carry on business under the style  
of DANBY & POTTS.

All Forward Contracts made by the Partners  
previous to the 7th instant will be carried out by  
them individually, and independently of the  
said Firm.

S. I. DANBY,  
G. H. POTTS.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1891.

#### NOTICE

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE  
AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the  
KINNEY BROS. New York branch of the  
American Tobacco (Trust) Company's well-  
known brands of "SWEET CAPORAL,"  
"STRAIGHT CUT," "FULL DRESS," &c.,  
&c., CIGARETTES and TOBACCOES.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1891.

## Intimations.

### WANTED.

A HOUSE on LEASE for 1 or 5 years from  
October or November next, at the Peak  
or Magazine Gap, or a High Level; must have  
4 Bed-Rooms and 3 Sitting Rooms.  
GEO. B. DODWELL,  
(Dodwell, Carill & Co.)  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1891.

### WANTED.

THREE ROOMS unfurnished or small house.  
Rent must be moderate.  
Apply to  
W. J. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

100 Hongkong Telegraph Office.  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1891.

### A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS  
AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all AERATED  
WATER BOTTLES and SYPHONS  
bearing the Company's Name and Trade Mark  
are its property, and that any Manufacturer  
using the same, or any Person or Persons  
other than the Customers of the Firm found in  
possession of the same will be proceeded against  
as the law directs.

A. H. MANCELL,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1891.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary  
Half-Yearly MEETING of the SHARE-  
HOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at  
the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the  
22nd day of August current, at 12 o'clock Noon,  
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the  
Court of Directors, together with a Statement of  
Accounts to 30th June, 1891.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
F. DE BOVIS,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1891.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGIS-  
TERED SHARES of the Corporation,  
will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 18th,  
to Saturday, the 22nd day of August current, (both  
days inclusive), during which period no Transfer  
of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
F. DE BOVIS,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1891.

### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the  
Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central,  
on MONDAY, the 24th August, at Three p.m.,  
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the  
Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the  
30th June, 1891.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th of August,  
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1891.

### THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE

THE First Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING  
of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the  
Company's Office, No. 2, Pedder's Street, on  
MONDAY, the 31st day of August, 1891, at  
4.30 p.m.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 15th to 31st inst.,  
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. V. P. DE JESUS,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1891.

### HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

#### NOTICE

DURING this and next month members are  
recommended to practise at the 200, 300  
and 400 yards ranges, "Bully" rifle; and 7  
rounds and one sighting shot at each distance.  
It is desired that all scores made be sent in to  
the Secretary. A prize will be given to the  
competitor of the highest aggregate of not less  
than 5 practices.

J. ANDERSON,  
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1891.

### THE HALL & HOLTZ CO. COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### THIRD DRAWING OF 100 DEBENTURES OF T.S. 100 EACH.

THE following Debentures were drawn to-  
day, 5th August, 1891, and will be payable  
(together with interest coupon) on and after the  
31st inst. at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

W. HAYWARD,  
Secretary.

13 267 350 735 896 1114 1383  
37 277 357 745 895 1123 1384  
42 293 364 750 896 1125 1385  
57 329 367 761 898 1152 1407  
58 343 375 772 901 1170 1411  
140 345 381 773 920 1179 1420  
152 347 382 775 940 1188 1421  
154 348 383 779 951 1199 1445  
168 350 385 792 968 1253 1457  
178 400 314 809 1038 1277 1462  
204 414 319 815 1047 1308  
218 419 320 833 1056 1321  
229 487 325 842 1080 1362  
231 502 326 853 1095 1371  
256 540 329 858 1109 1377  
Shanghai, 5th August, 1891.

#### NOTICE

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.  
WILLIAM HEWETT, JUNIOR in our  
Firm ceased on 1st July instant.

W. HEWETT & Co.,  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1891.

## Intimations.

### KELLY & WALSH, LD.

BOOKS FOR THE STUDY OF CHINESE.  
English and Cantonese Dictionary, Sixth  
Ed., by John Chalmers, L.L.D.—Just  
Published. .... \$ 1.00  
Dr. Eitel's Cantonese Dictionary—4 parts  
with supplement ..... 11.75  
Dr. Williams' Syllabic Dictionary ..... 15.00

#### WORKS BY J. DYER BALL.

Cantonese made easy. A book of simple  
sentences in the Cantonese Dialect,  
with free and literal translation and  
directions for the rendering of English  
Grammatical Forms into Chinese. .... 3.00  
How to speak Cantonese ..... 3.00  
How to write Chinese ..... 2.00  
How to write the Radicals ..... 75  
An English and Cantonese Pocket  
Vocabulary ..... 75  
The San Wai Dialect ..... 50  
The Tung Kwan Dialect ..... 50

Chinese without a teacher, by H.A. Giles.  
Lobsch's Select Phrases in the Canton  
Dialect, edited by Dr. Kerr ..... 50  
The Tung Kwan Dialect ..... 15.00

#### Giles' Dictionary of Colloquial Idioms in the Mandarin Dialect

Dr. Chalmers on the Structure of Chinese  
Characters ..... 4.00  
RECENT AND STANDARD BOOKS  
ON CHINA.

Chinese Characteristics, by A. H. Smith... 2.50  
New China and Old: personal recollections  
and observations of 30 years, by  
Archibald Munro ..... 3.00  
Three Years in Western China, a Narra-  
tive of three journeys in Sui-chuan,  
Kuei-chow and Yunnan, by Alex. Hoole  
John Kenneth MacKenzie, Medical Mis-  
sionary in China, by Mrs. Bayson ..... 2.50  
Up the Yangtze, by E. H. Parker ..... 1.50  
China's Intercourse with Europe, by E. H.  
Parker ..... 75  
Lays of Far Cathay: a collection of  
Original Poems by "Tung-chia" illus-  
trated by H. H. .... 2.00  
English and Chinese Cookery Book, con-  
taining 200 Receipts in English and  
Chinese, by J. Dyer Ball ..... 2.00  
T. M. Customs Returns of Trade 1890 ..... 5.00

### MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.

(From 7, Broadwood & Sons and Collard & Collard).  
THE PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,  
and at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

#### PIANOS SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS CLIMATE AND GUARANTEED.

#### MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR HIRE.

#### TUNING—REPAIRS.

16 YEARS extensive experience in China, and the only firm of trained and practical people  
devoting themselves entirely to the Music and Musical Instrument Trade.

### CARMICHAEL & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS,  
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

#### SCIENTIFIC BOOKS—NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, AND ELECTRICAL.

OUTFITTING.—A select, but inexpensive Stock.  
SMOKERS' REQUISITES in great variety.  
AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCE.

### CARMICHAEL & CO. LTD.

18, Praya Central, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1891.

### W. POWELL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED  
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT  
OF

#### GENTLEMEN'S TROPICAL FELT HATS

(CORK LINED)  
IN BLACK, AND OTHER COLOURS.

### W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1891.

### ROBERT LANG & CO.

#### NEW HATS.

BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS  
SINGLE TERAI HATS  
(ALL SHADES).

#### STRAW AND PITH HATS.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1891.

### CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
AND  
Commission Agents.

#### JUST LANDED A FRESH LOT OF TOBACCOES.

"OLD RIP," "RICHMOND GEM," "OUR BOYS,"  
"VERGINIA FLAKE," "CARTE BLANCHE,"  
"POSTHILL CAVENDISH,"  
"WILL'S BIRD'S EYE,"  
"THREE CASTLES,"  
and  
"GOLDEN CLOUD."

#### CIGARS.

Companie de General's most popular brands, in good condition always in stock.  
Hongkong, 11th August, 1891.

### IRISH WHISKEY.

SIR JOHN POWER & SON.  
BRAND "3 SWALLOWS,"  
"1 SWALLOW."

### CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Hongkong—18, Queen's Road.

### SHOOTING SEASON, 1891.

FOR SALE.  
ELEY'S GREEN, BLUE AND BROWN  
ELEY'S NEW DAMP-PROOF CARTRIDGE CASES.  
PIGON and WILKS ALLIANCE POWDER.  
FELT CLOTH and GREASE-PROOF WADES.  
NEWCASTLE CHILLED and ORDINARY SHOT.  
GUN IMPLEMENTS and SPORTING SUNDRIES.  
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, loaded to order.  
DOUBLE BARRELLED JOWLING PIECES.  
MARTINI-HENRI RIFLES, WINCHESTER REPEATING CARBINES,  
SMITH & WESSON'S REVOLVERS.  
SHOOTING SUITS, STOCKINGS, HATS, BOOTS, &c.

### SHOOTING SEASON, 1891.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1891.

## Intimations.

### THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF \$500,000 FIVE AND A HALF DOLLARS  
PER CENT. MORTGAGE DEBENTURES  
OF \$250 EACH.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of  
\$500,000 in 5 1/2 per cent. Mortgage Debentures  
of \$250 each. The debentures are issued  
in order to repay the money temporarily bor-  
rowed by the Company.

The loan will be secured by a floating first  
charge on the undertaking of the Company and  
all its property present and future, including any  
eventual increase of capital for the time being.

The Debentures are issued at par, but any  
application containing an offer of a premium will  
receive consideration at the hands of the Direc-  
tors, but this shall not affect the right of the  
Directors to accept any tender they may see fit.

No tenders will be accepted below par.  
The Debentures will be issued bearing a face  
value of \$250 each, made payable to bearer and  
carrying interest from the 1st day of October,  
1891 at the rate of 5 1/2 per centum per annum,  
payable half-yearly on the 1st day of April and  
the 1st day of October at the Office of the Hon-  
ourable and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hong-  
kong, or its branches, at the current rate of  
Exchange upon presentation of the Coupons  
attached to the debentures. The terms of sub-  
scription for each debenture are as follows:—\$5  
per cent. on application and the balance on 1st  
day of October, 1891.

Where no allotment is made the actual  
amount paid will be returned in full without any  
deduction but without any interest, and where  
the number of debentures allotted is less than the  
number applied for the surplus will be credited in  
reduction of the amount payable on allotment  
and any excess returned. Failure to pay any  
instalment when due will render the allotment  
liable to cancellation and previous payments to  
be forfeited.

The debentures shall be redeemable at par in  
the amounts and at the time following, *scilicet*:  
\$100,000 thereon on 1st day of October, 1894.  
\$100,000 thereon on 1st day of October, 1897.  
As to the remaining \$300,000 the Company may  
redeem the same at any one of the times and  
in any one of the modes following, namely:—they  
may pay off \$150,000 on the 1st October, 1899  
and \$150,000 on the 1st October, 1901, or they  
may pay off the whole sum of \$300,000 on the  
1st October, 1899, or they may pay off the whole  
sum of \$300,000 on the 1st October, 1901 at their  
option.

The numbers of such debentures as will be  
paid off will be drawn for at the periods afore-  
said and public notice will be given of the day  
and time fixed for each drawing at least seven  
days before such drawing.

Tenders in the annexed form, should be filled  
up and sent to the Company's Secretary on or  
before the 15th day of September, 1891, accom-  
panied by a deposit of \$5 per cent. upon each  
debenture applied for.

The form and conditions of the debentures can  
be seen at the Company's Office and at the  
office of Messrs. Wotton and Denon, the  
Company's Solicitors.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
EDWARD OSBORNE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1891.

#### [FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

Issue of \$500,000 Five and a half Dollar per  
centum Mortgage Debentures.

To the Directors of  
The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company, Limited:

Gentlemen,—I beg to tender for.....  
Mortgage debentures of \$250 of the above issue  
at..... per cent. premium in the terms  
of the Prospectus issued by you dated the 18th  
day of August, 1891, on which I have paid the  
required deposit of \$12 1/2 per debenture, and I  
undertake to accept the same or any less num-  
ber you may allot to me and to make the  
remaining payments in respect thereof on allot-  
ment.

Your Obedient Servant,  
Name .....  
Address .....  
Occupation .....  
Date.....

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Company, Limited.

RECEIVED the..... day of.....  
1891 of Mr..... the sum of \$.....  
being a deposit of \$12 1/2 per debenture on.....  
debentures in the above named  
Company.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

1124]

#### TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

GENTLEMEN.—At your Directors have recom-  
mended the election of a Third Auditor for the  
Corporation, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate  
for that position, and respectfully solicit your  
votes and support at the Meeting to be held on  
Saturday next, the 22nd instant.

JAMES H. COX  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1891.

#### DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP  
AND  
MODERATE FEES.

### M. R. WONG TAI-FONG.

Surgeon Dentist,  
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly  
assistant to Dr. ROOKES).  
HAS REMOVED  
TO  
THE BANK BUILDINGS,  
QUEEN'S ROAD,  
(above Messrs. Dunn Bros. of China, Ltd.).

CONSULTATION FREE.  
Hongkong, 27th July, 1891.

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

#### THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).  
THE Company's Steamship

"LOO SOK."

Captain C. S. Benson, will be despatched for  
the above Port TO-MORROW, the 21st instant,  
at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
YUEN FAT HONG,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1891.

#### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

#### STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
ROMBAY, ADEN, HOVEDDAH,  
MASSAWAH, SUAKIM, JEDDA, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID, BRINDISI,  
TRIESTE, VENICE AND FUME.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,  
MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA,



## Intimations.

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.**  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.  
LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.  
NATURAL APERIENT WATERS.

ON THE CHOICE OF A WATER.  
EXTRACT from the "London Medical Record," May 20th, 1890, by Geo. HERSCHILL, M.D. (London).  
"In order to attain the highest success in the treatment of a case by a Natural Water, it is far better to study thoroughly one kind, and master its peculiarities, than to experiment with different sorts, each having a different dose and special attributes of its own."  
"The advantages of one mineral water over another may be put under the following heads:—"  
1.—Smallness of dose.  
2.—Absence of unpleasant effect.  
3.—Sulphates of Soda and Magnesia in nearly equal proportions.  
4.—Absence of unpleasant taste.  
"On examining the chief waters on the English market with a view of making a selection, one is struck with the fact that a newly-imported water, the 'Frans Josef,' contains 190 and 178 grains to the pound of Sulphates of Magnesia and Soda respectively. This is much in excess of the quantities contained by either Hunsrück-Jana, Friedrichshall, or Aachen. It is evidently the strongest water by far, whilst at the same time it fortunately happens to be almost tasteless."  
Price, cents 50 per bottle; per dozen \$5.50.  
We are sole agents in China for the sale of FRANS JOSEF WATER.  
Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.**  
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)  
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old landed Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.  
The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.  
In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.  
Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case.	Per Bottle.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	10	1.00
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	18	1.50

## SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.00
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule	10	1.00
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	1.50

## CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	8	\$4.50
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule	4.50	1.00
C. St. Julien	7	7.50
D. La Rose	11	15.00

## BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	12	\$1.10
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14	1.25
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	18	1.50
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1875 Vintage, Red Capsule	24	2.00

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C. Watson's Abolom-Glenorchy Blend, with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10

## IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
GRANVILLE BOURNARD WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.	10	1.00

## GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unwatered, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva	5.25	0.50

## RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	18	1.00
Good Leonard Island, 1875 Vintage, Green Capsule	18	1.00

## LIQUEURS.

Benedictine	Manzanilla
Curacao	Hartley's Cherry Cordial
Cherry	Dr. Serravallo's Angostura

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1891.

## TIN AND TIN-MINES.

TIN is one of the most valuable elements of modern civilization. It exists in two forms. The first is that of a metal, soft, silvery, ductile and durable, used in vast quantities for the manufacture of sardine-boxes and larger ones to make the important alloy, brass. The second is that of money, no matter whether it be hard cash, consols, bank stock or railway shares.

It is mined in two ways, equally different. In the first it is extracted from the earth in the form of an ore known as tin-stone. In the second it is taken pure and simple from the pockets of the gullest public.

The former system is pursued in the Straits, Cornwall, Montana, Tingha and Stannifer. The latter is employed in Lombard Street, Wall Street and Hongkong.

In the one the tools required are the spade, pickaxe, crowbar, drill and sledge hammer: in the other there must be a discovery by scientists (whose early education is invariably neglected), a series of astounding reports in the daily press, a glowing prospectus, promoters galore, a solicitor, a corporation limited and then usually a liquidator and a judge at Chambers.

In the former system the earth is robbed and the miners enriched: in the latter the miners are likewise enriched but the robbery is confined to the credulous and gullible investors.

There is tin in Kowloon, Green Island and Hongkong. In fact the woods are full of it. Tin-mining has begun or is about to begin. Some one proposes to realize large and handsome profits.

Which kind of tin is it? And which style of tin-mining is about to be flashed upon the good people of Victoria?

The Hongkong Telegraph desires above all things to be fair and just. Not for all the gems of Golconda would it deride or discourage the horny-handed son of toil, no matter whether the horny-handedness came from swinging the sledge, or pushing the ponderous pen through countless folios of falsehood.

Nevertheless it owes a duty to the public—the duty of truthfulness and sincerity. With all due respect to our esteemed tin-miners, there has not been a locality named in the interesting fairy-tales thus far published which contains an atom of tin-ore.

Everyone of the places is an ancient granite formation where the metal never was, is not and never will be, unless some enterprising miner adopts California or Australia tactics and "salts the mine for tenderfeet."

There are other formations in this part of China, trap, gneiss, limestone, quartz, sandstone, dolomite. These may or may not contain tin, but none of them have as yet been mentioned by the mysterious experts who have been flooding the press with the Munchausen stories of vast veins and million-dollar mines.

The Hongkong Telegraph has gone to the trouble and expense of sending a real expert to all the alleged ore-beds and of assaying the imaginary ore. He pronounces every claim to be either a fraud or a mistake of ignorance coupled with cupidity. It would be a splendid thing for the welfare of Hongkong if real genuine tin mines were discovered in its vicinity. Thus far none have been. In the meantime we extend our sympathies to those miners, whose tools of trade are the pen, ink-bottle, advertising agent and promoter.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

LONDON, August 11th.

The sentence of death passed by the Court on the Senapati and Tongal general for the murder of Mr. Commissioner Quinlan and party at Manipur has been confirmed by H. E. the Viceroy of India.

[This probably precedes the complete absorption of the province and its amalgamation with either Upper Burma or Assam. The change will be for the better. Manipur has been practically free and independent as far back as the Burmese records go. It seems at various times to have been brought under some sort of subjugation by China, Thibet, Siam, Burma, Assam and Bengal, but the relation was probably nominal. When Burma ceded Assam in 1826 to the East India Company, Manipur was expressly excepted. When Upper Burma was annexed after the third Burmese war (1885) the autonomy of Manipur was still respected, although there was at the time and had for several years preceding been a resident at the capital. On account of the geographical and other difficulties, the province has never been thoroughly explored. Its boundaries according to the Bluebooks are Burma on the East and South and Assam on the North and West. The present Senapati claimed jurisdiction over an oblong territory, one hundred miles wide and two hundred and eighty long. The country is a confused mass of mountain ranges with fertile valleys and numberless water-courses. The population is sparse, probably not exceeding 150,000 souls. They are Dravidian with a strong infusion of Mongolian blood. They are scarcely semi-civilized. The land

is very fertile and according to explorers very rich in mineral resources, all of which are undeveloped.—Ed.]

## THE "STANDARD" ON EGYPT.

August 12th.

The London Standard in a leading article says that it is impossible to evacuate Egypt, and warns the Sultan of Turkey against listening to foreign powers who urge the withdrawal of British troops.

## AMERICA AND CHINA.

Owing to expected troubles, several American men-of-war have been ordered to China.

## BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The returns of the Board of Trade show a further decline in the consumption of China tea. The demand for Ceylon tea continues to increase.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Watts—I cleared a cool hundred to-day!  
Potts—Did the other fellow get out a warrant?

HARMSTON'S circus has arrived in Singapore, but it has not yet been decided whether the troupe will pay China a visit or not.

Mr. MORAN, the well-known bandmaster of the gallant old 58th Regiment, left Singapore for England on the 12th instant.

LAST year the export of Jute from Calcutta was the largest on record, amounting to ten-and-a-half million cwt., or 2,000,000 more than in 1889.

ONE of the shortest wills on record has been offered for probate in Brooklyn. It contains just eleven words, including the testator's signature.

Comer—I've just secured the finest antique I've ever had in my gallery.  
Michael—It's a beauty, Comer. I saw your man when he was making it.

GRAMMATICAL.—Teacher—"In the sentence, 'The sick boy loves his medicine,' what part of speech is 'loves'?" Johnny—"It's a lie, mum."

Bjones—Good joke on you, Broome—What was it?  
Bjones—Kissed your alma and she said, 'two time to-day Miss Brown!'

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) that the steamer *Tophaz*, from Calcutta, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

THEY ARE ENEMIES, NOW.  
Buster—I think my *Janias* has the prettiest boudoir in Hongkong.  
Fluster—What's that I used to think!

As long as the world runs on the devil will tempt and man will sin. Four more gamblers were up before Mr. Wise this morning for defying the law: two were fined \$25, and the balance \$50 each.

At an Hotel in Queen's Central last night. Old Fullup-Boy: I have had my pig yet?  
Boy—No Sir.  
Old Fullup—Then give me another.

FOR turning two unlicensed houses of entertainment without having obtained the necessary permit two women were sent to gaol to-day for three months' hard, each; preferring this to paying a fine of fifty Mexican.

WHERE HE FITTED.—"I don't know what to do with the boy," said the discouraged father. "He is indolent enough, but he isn't truthful. He'd rather lie than go fishing. I never believe a word he says unless I know it to be true beforehand." "I need a young man," said the guest, the proprietor of a baking powder factory, eagerly, "of just that sort in my advertising department."

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—  
March, "The Girl of the Glen."  
Lancers, "The Girl of the Glen."  
Valley, "The Girl of the Glen."  
Quadrille, "The Girl of the Glen."  
Overture, "The Girl of the Glen."

THE misquoting "Jossie" whose case was partially heard yesterday was sent to the Thompsonian Home for six weeks' congenial occupation as an oakum picker. This is the first case of the kind ever tried on in Hongkong, but it would be futile to hope it will be the last. When one enterprising man knocks under there are a dozen ready to follow in his track.

THE Stanley Opera Company was glad to learn, are doing good business in Singapore although Mr. Henry Varley the evangelistic lecturer made the running warm for a time. But as he has no money, "Grace and how to get it" and such like topics which Singaporeans have fallen away from his banner and now flock to that of "Old Man" Stanley, to whom we wish all luck.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the efforts which have been made to stem the tide of retirement in the Volunteers, no fewer than 498 officers retired during the last eight months of the official year. Of these twenty-three were lieutenant-colonels, forty-nine majors, and 304 captains and 222 subalterns. The additions to the force were slightly below this number; the new appointments numbering 492.

A SINGAPORE contemporary announces that the Suieng Ujong Railway Company advertise particulars of their service between Port Dickson and Seremban, and the passenger fares and rates for goods. From these we notice that third class passengers are carried fifty miles for sixty cents. These rates are probably as low as those which prevail in the most used English railways and they are decidedly cheaper than the average British lines; the charge for five miles for the whole distance of twenty five miles is twenty five cents per parcel, and for sundry goods the charge is thirty five cents per parcel. These rates are reasonable and compare well with prices on railway lines at home.

AT SEA.  
We sat on the dock in the afternoon breeze. She from the Occident, I from the East. Watching the silvery, moonlight seas And the sails that with sunshine and shadow were flecked.

The throbs of the shaft and the throbs of my heart Together kept time like the swing of a song; And my *vis-a-vis* bosom with magical art Rose and fell like the sea as the ship sped along.

Her tiny feet swung in an indolent curve The amorous breeze kissed her pink and white throat; Her languorous eyes filled with fire every nerve And changed all my pulses to passion's wild note.

And I yearned as I watched her, that like the bright sun Who dies with his life on the breast of the sea, I could die in the maddening embrace of one Who sat on the dock in that sunlight with me.

MICHAEL "What would you do if the fairies would grant you the possession of a million dollars for one day only?" Comer "I'd make myself a present of it for keeps."

Soke—I just had a horrible surprise!  
Broke—What was it? Drank water by mistake?

Soke—Worse than that. I finished a bottle of ammonia, thinking it was a cocktail!

In eight countries of the Old World there is an addition of over 70,000,000 of the population to be sustained by food got from the ground, without anything like a corresponding increase in the cultivatable area, or in its productiveness.

Mrs. Stupentakt—My dear, I wish you were like a camel.

Mrs. S.—Why so, big old woman?

Mrs. S.—Because he can go four weeks without a drink.

Mrs. S.—So can I, (hic) but I don't want to.

SCADSBY "What do you conceive to be the chief of men?" Unson Downes "It all depends. If you are going in for scholarship I should say the head; if for football honour the foot is the end to be cultivated; in your case it is the base of the spine!"

A MAJESTIC inquiry was held by Mr. A. G. Wise this afternoon touching the death of the gunner Weston which occurred on the 15th inst. The verdict was "death from a wound which was self-inflicted." Full particulars are held over owing to excessive pressure on our space.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme in the Public Gardens, on Saturday, from 8.30 to 10 p.m.:—  
March, "The Girl of the Glen."  
Lancers, "The Girl of the Glen."  
Valley, "The Girl of the Glen."  
Quadrille, "The Girl of the Glen."  
Overture, "The Girl of the Glen."

THE *First Press* reports a remarkable find of alluvial tin ore at Sayah, Perak. The coals of a Chinese towkay sunk two holes, one 30 feet square and one 24 feet square. In the first hole in 12 days 11 men lifted 410 pikuls of tin sand worth \$3,100 and in the second 23 men lifted in 5 days 200 pikuls worth \$3,600. Nine tenths of this went to the coals.

THE value of skilled labor is most strikingly shown by the following: A bar of aluminum that is worth only \$5 in its natural state is worth \$12 when it is made into household utensils; after it has gone through the different processes by which it is made into jewelry, its value is increased into \$150. Made into match cases, it would be worth \$300; put into the balance wheel springs for watches, \$350,000.

HALKINS states that in carbolic acid we have a certain cure for fleecies. The skin, first washed and dry, is stretched with two fingers of the left hand, and each fleecy is carefully touched with a drop of pure carbolic acid, which is allowed to dry on the skin. Under its action the part becomes white and burns for a few minutes. In from eight to ten days the cancerous scale falls off, and the spot, at first a rose red, soon assumes its natural color.

THE Staff Sergeants and Sergeants of the 1st A. & S. Highlanders gave a smoking concert to about 150 of their friends last evening at their mess-room. The Staff's amateur band provided the music. Messrs. Dieckman, Hardie, Sanderson and many others contributed some capital songs, at 10 o'clock an interval was announced during which the hosts regaled their guests with all the good things of the land. A most pleasant evening was spent, but all too soon was brought to a close by the singing of Auld Lang Syne, and the antiquated Anthem, a few minutes before twelve.

A WOMAN named Kwok Alai who is at present undergoing a sentence of three months' imprisonment, was brought out to the light of day and further charged with having participated in the earnings of an unfortunate aged 17 whom she had hired out. This is the second case of the rather notorious Sam-sui-po case for which another woman is serving a term of twelve months. Mrs. Kwok's case was sent to join her earlier friend and partner in duress vile for an additional twelvemonths so the only party who has escaped his desert is the "brave" who ran the "show" at British Kowloon and who is also the husband of the woman Kwok. We understand that a despatch has been forwarded to the Chinese Official asking for his rendition. Should he be sent down he will be charged with having kidnapped Inspector Hinton's sampan man, whose disappearance caused some stir a few days since.

HE rolled up to the desk of the Hongkong Hotel about 6 a.m., and McGulness was ready to receive him.

"Want a room," he said thickly.

"Were full," responded the handsome Highlander.

"So'm I," he said. "Gimme a room."

"I tell you we haven't any room. They're all full."

"Tell'm better sober up. Gimme a room."

"There isn't any room in the house, and you'd better get out," and Mac began to get ready for business.

"Been out nearly all night already. Ai's awfully matter with me. Waster room."

"Once for all, I tell you there isn't any room in the house that isn't occupied."

The visitor did not answer, but he looked at the doorway, then at the floor and the ceiling and the walls and furniture and moved uneasily toward the door.

"There's plenty of room here, m' friend," he called back "plenty of room (sic) for improve ment. Good night, m' friend."

CONFIRMATION of the death of Messrs. Mac-tavish and Nelson in Perak has been received in Singapore, and the *First Press* gives the following particulars of the occurrence which were learned from a Chinaman who was with them at the time of their illness. The unfortunate men, it will be remembered, went up by the *Oryia* on her last trip, and arrived at Teluk Anson perfectly well. They designed to proceed to Sungai Chukor, exploring the country and prospecting for tin and gold. After penetrating ten miles into the jungle, on the first day of their travels, about half-past four in the afternoon both felt unwell, with vomiting and the usual symptoms of cholera. At five o'clock they reached a five bank and there stopped, both of the men being ill but Mac-tavish the worse of the two. He suddenly fell into a state of collapse, after the violent spasms of the disease, and thus he died at half-past ten. Chinamen were despatched by Nelson back to Teluk Anson, to secure a doctor for himself and the means of burying Mac-tavish. Next morning about seven o'clock Nelson died and before the Chinaman returned with the doctor his body had been buried. Both the bodies however were exhumed and examined, being re-buried at Sungai Chukor, it being impossible to transport them to Teluk Anson. From the account given by the Chinaman, there can be no doubt that the cause of death in both cases was cholera. Nelson being the stronger man, succumbing last. The site of their last camp is said to be at the foot of the first of a triple range of hills, and the date of death is given as August 1st.

It seems to be a mooted question whether or not a man can be a successful business man and a Christian. There is no reason why a man cannot be both. The trouble lies in the fact that most men make a business of their Christianity. They look upon it as so much stock in trade. Christianity don't pay when you try to make it pay. Make a note of it.

An exciting race took place at 3.30 this morning when Lukong 318 ran a thief to earth. The event was more after the nature of a steep-chase than a sprint the course lying over some half dozen houses and many of the Surveyor General's water-jumps. The coolie was at last captured but on being brought to the Station and not liking the accommodation provided he made one more bold dash for liberty and cleared for dear life towards the sea, the shelter of whose bosom was not what the escape anticipated and he was not more than a few minutes from the water. Two previous convictions being proved against him, he was committed for trial.

DISPATCHES from the upper districts of Pahang intimate that, unless within a fortnight from now, there be sufficient rain to re-open the river route, it will probably be found necessary to suspend all mining work at Raub and Tras and to disband the miners. There will in a week or two be no rice on which to feed them and no means of getting any, except by porters over the Selangor-Pahang hills—a quite impracticable method. Of this possibility of famine, says the *Straits Times*, the Pahang Government and the Straits Government were clearly warned five months ago. Mr. Hume Black then enforced the fact and repeated that the only way to meet the danger of famine through lack of the rice, and were told that the matter had been referred to the Pahang officials and that these anticipated no danger. Now the danger is here. Rice is simply not to be had, and while the miners can stop work and go away, the Malays must remain and support life as best they can on jungle produce and the small animals of the forest. Of course the Malays with their little needs will pull through; but the two mining companies at work at Raub and the one concessionaire at work at Tras must stop for lack of food; and when they will get their staff together again, no man can guess. Yet, the Government admit that the road that would have prevented the evil would have been suited for a permanent trunk road, and the Raub Company offered to find the necessary money, (if the Government had not got it) seeking payment only by the process of keeping back mining royalties till the amount was at last refunded out of royalties. And still we are told that to encourage mining in Pahang is the desire of the Government! Nor is the statement doubted. What is doubted is the wisdom of the young gentlemen who rule in Pahang.

## THE DARVEL BAY TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A meeting of the shareholders in the above Company was held at their Office, Queen's Road Central, at noon to-day. There were present: Messrs. E. R. Farnham (Chairman), R. Brückelmann, C. Schwenn, C. Nobly, F. Rapp, A. Schönmann, H. Blackhead, Li Kwong Pao and C. Klingemann (Secretary), for the purpose of receiving the report of the Liquidators, with a statement of accounts up to 31st July, 1891.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report has been in your hands some days; now, but before we proceed further I might mention, that at the year the General Managers were informed that a certain quantity of timber was strewed on the beach, but not only were the reports about the quantity of this timber very unreliable, but it also seemed very doubtful, inasmuch, if the timber was ready for shipment under any circumstances, it would not pay at present to have this timber brought to Hongkong at all, as the expenses for loading, discharging and storage in Hongkong would not be covered. I will read you an extract from the Agent's report, "In regard to your timber stored in Darvel Bay and your concessions there, we regret we have not been able to obtain an offer for either. The timber trade here, like all other branches of business, is excessively dull, and we were told by several parties that the expenses of bringing timber from Darvel Bay to Hongkong would exceed the proceeds." I shall be glad to answer any questions you may wish to put gentlemen.

There being no questions, Mr. Blackhead proposed that the report and statement of accounts be passed. Mr. Rapp seconded, and the motion being carried unanimously, the meeting adjourned.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Office of the Company No. 14, Raub, Hongkong, on Monday, the 24th August, 1891, at 3 o'clock p.m.:—

To the shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited:

Gentlemen,—The Directors have now to submit to you their Report with a Statement of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June last.

The total receipts for the six months are \$1,013,021.05, and the net profit after paying interest due and all charges, amounts to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account \$32,320.48

and from this have to be deducted:—  
Directors' fees.....\$3,500.00  
Auditors' fees.....400.00

leaving available for appropriation.....\$1,012,121.05

The Directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of 7 per cent, or \$70,937.10, be paid to the Shareholders, as follows:—\$60,000 to the Contributing Shareholders, and \$10,937.10 to the Foreign Staff. That \$50,000 be written from the value of Kowloon, \$20,000 from Aberdeen, and the balance \$52,937.10 carried forward to new account.

The Docks and Workshops of the Company have been fully employed during the last six months, and it will be observed that the gross earnings have been larger than those of any previous half-year.

The operations connected with the laying of the Slop at Kowloon are progressing satisfactorily, and if no delay occurs in the delivery of our timber from Manila, the work will be completed in the early part of next year.

E. L. WOODS, Chairman.

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT—JANUARY TO JUNE, 1891.

ABSTRACT.	
To Value of Aberdeen Docks, as per last statement	\$125,840.50
Amount expended on completion of New Bungalow and Sea Wall	4,350.11
Less Amount written off last six months	135,871.4
Balance	\$13,719.11
Kowloon.	
To Value of Kowloon Docks, as per last statement	\$44,487.17
Amount expended on completion of New Sea Wall	8,657.71
Amount expended to date removing hill at back of Dwellings	4,108.51
Amount expended to date laying down No. 2 Slop	1,500.00
Less Amount written off last six months	75,000.00
Balance	\$5,445.97
Compendium.	
To Value of Compendium Dock, as per last statement	\$33,568.98
Value of One patent Drilling Machine added last six months	128.61
Less Amount written off last six months	113,087.55
Balance	\$2,610.04



turned to go, but the tempter was at his elbow and with a desperate resolve to retrieve his lost fortunes (whatever they may have been) he dashed a handsome gold hunting watch upon the board and bade them advance fifty dollars on it, and with the fifty he kicked what he termed his luck (infatuated fool), for the fifty followed in the wake of what he lost before. There is no necessity, however, to enlarge upon the scenes that I saw, but I would make one more endeavour to have this matter taken earnestly up by the authorities, and I would also ask the co-operation of the Press of Hongkong, and again hoping that the matter will not be allowed to rest.

I am, etc.,  
Yours faithfully,  
A CLERGYMAN.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1891.  
P.S.—I enclose my card, and will gladly give you all the information on this subject that I have been enabled to gather.  
[We willingly publish the Reverend gentleman's letter and will certainly avail ourselves of his offer.—Ed.]

#### MISSIONARY TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
SIR,—I have been grieved beyond measure to witness the storm of adverse criticism that has been brought down upon our heads, as an order, by the intemperate letter of your correspondent "C.D." who, however, acrimoniously may be in the interests of our glorious calling, certainly erred in publishing a rabid attack upon the European residents of the East. By bringing such serious and baseless charges against them individually and collectively, he might have known that he was simply flouting the red rag in the presence of an already infuriated bull, for who amongst us can any longer deceive himself that (and 'tis with sorrow I say it) the term Missionary is synonymous of an office which ninety per cent. of the foreign population of China hold up to ridicule and contempt. I have worked now in the Lord's Vineyard for many a year in the fastidious of this and other burning lands, but never have I suffered the secret and gnawing pain that has been hidden in my bosom of late, upon becoming fully conscious of the antagonistic feeling which exist between the general public and our different Missionary Societies. They who should go hand in hand for the advancement and glory of our Lord and Saviour stand by the way warring with the bitterness of hate—a hate whose origin is to me as mysterious as it is distressing. It is not with any desire to continue this controversy that I now address you, but rather to counsel such impetuous brethren as the well-meaning but mistaken "C.D." to refrain from indulging in such bitter expressions of opinion and suggestions as were contained in his letter. Trusting that we have seen the last of the discussion.

I am, Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
A WORKER.  
Canton, 19th August, 1891.

#### AMOI NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)  
Amoy, 15th August, 1891.

The death of Mr. H. D. Brown, formerly Secretary of the Amoy Dock Company, and a very old and respected citizen, took place on Thursday last and cast quite a gloom over Amoy and Kulangsu. The deceased had been ailing for some time, and notwithstanding the efforts of medical skill and science he passed quietly away. The burial took place the following morning in the presence of a large concourse of the community. When the coffin was lowered into the grave, it was discovered that the grave was not wide enough, and consequently the coffin was brought to the surface again and constables Helwig and Wood set to, like the first and second grave-diggers in Hamlet, and very soon had the grave formed of the required dimensions to the great relief of the mourners present.

A shocking accident took place on board the British barque *Alma Mary*, the other day in coming out of dock. It appears that in mooring, one of the coolies employed by the pilot, in some way or another got his legs entangled in a rope, and before any assistance could be rendered both his feet were taken off. The poor fellow was taken to the Chinese Hospital and lies in a very precarious condition. A native of Singapore arrived by the S.S. *Namchow* a few weeks ago to take over the important post of vice-Principal at the Anglo-Chinese Seminary on the bank adjoining the Marine Surveyor's office. A few nights after his arrival, in taking a stroll round Kulangsu he was attacked by some Chinese and robbed of a \$2.70 Waterbury, several Mexicans and some copper cash. The affair upsets the scholar, that he has taken to drink ever since, and it is feared he will have to be deported to Singapore.

Another Singaporean, who has resided in Amoy for some time, is a follower of Brigham Young and has taken to himself three wives. The last addition to the harem presented her lord and master with a daughter the other day. Our Monomite to all appearances is a devout Christian, and attends the services at both the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches.

In consequence of the late squabbles at the Amoy Club, the whole of the Consuls (excepting one) have ceased to be members of that illustrious institution. Consul-General Hamel of the Netherlands intends to remain in Amoy.

The American Vice-Consul, Dr. W. E. S. Wales, who has been to Foochow upon business in connection with the Gwan Tong Bank failure, returned to Amoy by the steamship *Namow* on Monday.

The dog days, or the season for the departure of Amoy idlers, has come round again. Something like peace has reigned in the camp the past six or seven months, and Commodore Howard has been like a father to his subordinates, inviting them to his Kulangsu Villa on Sunday afternoons, with tea and other refreshments on the lawn and the whole of them photographed in a group. But the spell is broken and at the early hour of five the other morning Boat officer Andrews, troubled with the Kulangsu bugs, seas and mosquitoes probably, visited the Customs House and discovered the idler waiting on duty in bed embracing his "Cantonese pleasure boat." The affair of course was duly reported, the usual tape and semi-cord martial business ensued, and the unlucky idler was told to get. The Amoy idlers seem to be enjoying themselves like no weather. I met little Plicker returning from a law court, and he had entered into the spirit of the game properly. He was arrayed in a flannel suit and an immense solar topee, and armed with a white gingham and a tennis ball.

The crew of the British gunboat *Plover*, made good use of the Seamen's Club during their short stay in port. Pilsener beer and Dakota's big drinks were in great demand. Those of the crew who wished for something stronger, patronized the establishments of Schenck and Timmy while some made their way to the recently opened and well-stocked "Den of Hell" the keeper of which, a Norwegian—style himself as the top of Sam.

#### SCIENTIFIC POINTS.

Salicylic acid is white, odorless, tasteless. A little dusted over the human body will prevent and destroy any sourness or perspiratory odor, and sprinkled on wet workmen will destroy the unpleasant smell that arises.

The oil of pennyroyal takes away the sting of mosquito and other insect bites and what is better, keeps these pests away from its user.

The value of Aspidistra blitters arises from the quinine it contains. Whoever drinks a cocktail, sherry and bitters, whiskey and bitters or other "mixed beverage" in which it is an ingredient is really taking a moderate dose of quinine. Such beverages are of great use in malarial countries and are really medicinal in character.

Stale bread dipped in cold water until the outside is well soaked and then reheated in a hot oven is more delicious and wholesome than fresh.

In every ice box then should be several pieces of charcoal to absorb the unpleasant gases that are sure to arise. A little salicylic acid thrown around the ice of the highest benefit.

When you make an excavation in the soil about your house, disinfect the opening with very cheap disinfectant. A half pound of green vitriol dissolved in a gallon of water costs a few cents and may save a thousand dollars worth of doctor's and undertaker's bills.

Never apply alkaline soaps to the body. They eat out the delicate oil of the skin and render the latter dry, brittle and ugly. Warm water and a soft towel are all that are generally required; in a few instances a few drops of ammonia or a saltspoonful of borax in the bowl, or a neutral soap are of value.

#### RAUB.

MINING MANAGER'S REPORT FOR THE HALF.  
YEAR ENDING 26TH JULY, 1891.

(Continued from yesterday.)

**Bukit Malacca.**—This is a hill about 23 miles north of Raub and south of Sungai Argos, and is no doubt on the same line of lode as it is connected the whole way by extensive old Malay workings. Bukit Malacca is a hill several hundred feet high. The lode traverses the hill low down on the western slope and is worked right across the face for a distance of about 250 yards, to what depth I cannot say. On the north and where the workings are most extensive I have had a large shaft put down through the old workings to a depth of 25 feet. At this depth we could go no deeper for water. In one corner of the shaft, the lode had plucked to a foot in thickness, this had been left as not being worth working. Prospects taken from this gave a prospect of one ounce per ton, this had evidently been left as not worth working as alongside of it an iron bar was put down through the old workings to a depth of six feet without finding solid ground.

**Bukit Jelita Besar.**—Is south of Bukit Malacca and is divided from the latter by a swamp about 100 yards across. The lode rises to a height of about 200 feet and the hill crosses right over the summit of it. The course of the lode can be traced right over the hill (about 100 yards) by the line of old Malay workings which appear to be very extensive. On the north end of the hill a tunnel 8' by 5' has been driven on the east side of the lode for a distance of 200 feet (by contract at \$2 per foot). We are taking one to two feet of face of lode in tunnel, the remainder in the country rock, which is a good working yellow rock (slaty). The lode, so far as tested, prospects for an average of a good ounce per ton, but on starting tunnel the west side gave decidedly the best prospects. This west side lode has not yet been seen in tunnel. So soon as the present contract for 200 feet is completed, it is intention to put a series of crosscuts through the lode to thoroughly test it.

The lode has all the appearance of being very strong, but what the width of it is I cannot say. 150 tons of ore had been saved for crushing from driving tunnel. It is my intention to eventually drive this tunnel right through the hill, should the prospect warrant it. This will give a very large amount of backs to work and many thousand tons of ore for crushing. It is also my intention, as soon as I can do so, to put down a shaft near the entrance of tunnel, to a depth of, say, 200 feet to test the lode in the deep ground. Should the lode prove payable to this depth, it will require Batteries of several hundred head of stamps, to deal with the vast quantities of ore there which will be available for treatment. With good machinery and fair management, I consider ore yielding 5 dwts. per ton should pay all costs.

**Bukit Jelita Kecil.** This is a low hill south of Bukit Jelita Besar and is separated from the latter by a swamp about 150 yards wide. The hill rises to a height of from 40 to 50 feet above the surrounding swamps—the whole surface of this hill has been worked and carried bodily away. There must have been many thousand tons removed from it, as the hill is honeycombed like a rabbit warren. This is no doubt the same great lode which traverses Sungai Argos. Bukit Malacca, Bukit Jelita Besar, and also goes right through this hill and is a continuation of the same lode. The prospecting on this hill has been confined to putting down a few small holes, and trying the numerous outcrops of quartz showing all over the hill. Prospects by mortar crushing can be got in most of these from 5 dwts. upwards. There are thousands of tons of surface stone here that will pay to put through the Batteries, and in doing so I have no doubt rich deposits will be found.

Coming still further south about 400 yards another hill is met with. (This hill has not yet received a name) and is separated from Bukit Jelita Kecil by a swamp 200 yards wide. The lode runs along the West face of this hill and is easily traced by the extensive old Malay workings. These workings must be of very ancient date as large trees are now growing in many of them. A tunnel is being put from the foot of this hill to the east, and is now driven 90 feet; at 75 feet in, it broke through into old workings about 10 feet wide and about 40 feet from the surface, how much deeper these workings go I cannot say, but I think they go down until stopped by water.

All the old debris from these workings will pay to put through the Batteries, as a little fine gold can be got in all of it by pan washing and all the quartz found amongst it prospects well in the mortar.

The face is now in hard solid quartz in which a few colours of gold can be got by mortar crushing, but is not payable. I intend to continue this tunnel for some distance further, as I think other lodes may be got further East. This tunnel is being done by contract at \$5.50 per foot.

From this hill to the Raub workings is a distance of about one and a half miles principally through low swampy country. About half a mile south from Hill in which tunnel is being put is a slope, said by Raja Impoy to contain rich gold bearing leaders. I have had no opportunity of testing this place yet. It is a hole situated in a swamp and is about 40 feet square and said to be 35 feet deep.

Continuing on from slope to Raub in a southern direction, we come to the workings at Raub, in about half a mile from our south boundary, where the Malay P. P. Coy are engaged

mining with very fair prospects, within a few feet of our south east boundary on what is known as the eastern belt of auriferous formation. At present I am fixing one of the small boilers and pumps, to test some extensive old Malay workings on this line of country half way between the Raub Hole and boundary. The pump was started to work on the 20th inst. and I hope in a short time to know what the prospects of this place are.

From the foregoing account of what has been done you will see that only about four miles of the great auriferous belt, traversing the whole of the concession, has yet been tested, and that in a very superficial manner. Beyond Sungai Argos no prospecting has yet been done but the line of old workings continues right to our North corner p.p. 24 miles further and I see no reason why the remainder of these 24 miles should not prove to be as good as the rest. There is every evidence from the extensive old workings of its being equally rich.

**Future Workings.**—It is quite evident that no one person is capable of managing so extensive a mining property as that contained within the limits of the syndicate's concession. I therefore advise that it be cut up into a series of blocks, of say, half a mile square along the lode—and each of these placed under a mining manager with separate accounts to be kept in each mine. The whole to be under the supervision of a general superintendent who shall advise and consult with the different managers as to be class of machinery and system to be adopted in developing the different mines.

A start could be made by selecting two or three of the most promising places, and making them profitable, going concerns before fresh mines are started.

By adopting this system a great saving can be effected in the cost of management at the mines, as one central workshop store and office with one set of engineers clerks, and storekeepers could attend to the whole of the mines. I do not advise selling any part of the concession at the present time, as I do not think anything like a fair value could be got for it in the present depressed state of mining. The companies in Pahang who have sold part of their concessions, are reamalgamating them to save expense of separate management. Should you at any time wish to sell any part of the concession, by adopting the foregoing plan, you will have some data to go on to assess its value.

**Battery.**—Started crushing on the 6th May and finished the first clean up for this half year on the 8th of June. The quantity of ore crushed I estimate at 1,350 tons for a yield of 935 oz. 4 dwts of smelted gold. About 1 (one fourth) of the stuff crushed came from the Raub Hole, the remainder from the Western lode. The Battery was then stopped to put in the new 20 H.P. boiler, and Frue Vanners, this work was completed on the 13th inst. and crushing was started next day. I hope to be able to keep the Battery working continuously for the rest of the year.

**Machinery.**—The following is a list of the machinery now at Raub:—1 Head Battery of revolving stamps, 2 Frue Vanners, 2 Berdan Pans. One 12 H.P. Horizontal engine driving the Battery; one 20 H.P. boiler for Battery, one 14 H.P. boiler for large pump Raub Hole, two 6 H.P. boilers and two "steam pumps available for prospecting. All the boilers are of locomotive type.

There are also two complete winding plants ordered, but as yet they have not arrived.

**Buildings.**—The following new buildings have been erected. New Bungalow for men employed at Battery, new quarters for book keeper, and new bungalow for manager.

**Roads.**—Three miles of the Cart Road from Raub to Sungai Argos have been completed. There has been a great deal of sickness amongst the coolies employed on this work; they have all left for the present but have promised to return, so soon as they are better.

**New Machinery.**—I should advise that an additional Ten Head be added to the Battery at Raub. This can be done at a very moderate cost, as no extra engine or boiler power will be required. There is also plenty of space in the present building for them.

I also advise that a 20 Head Battery of stamps should be erected at Bukit Jelita Besar, as I think the prospects fully warrant doing so. I should not advise that any steps be taken, to carry out these recommendations for additional machinery until you receive full particulars in reference to them from me, as they will require to be specially made for transport here.

**Future motive power.**—In view of the great power that will be required to develop the Raub Mine, I strongly advise that the two Rivers Blunt and Sempan be utilized for that purpose. They are both about an equal distance (4 miles) from the workings at the mine. On the former river (Blunt), for a moderate expenditure on the necessary treadwheels, and cutting a race about two miles, I estimate that a fall of 130 feet can be got. This will give the minimum flow of water in this river would give about 700 to 800 H.P.

On the latter or Sempan river a very much greater power can be obtained, as the fall and flow of water is greater. I should advise a moderately reasonable expenditure, atleast from 1,000 to 2,000 H.P. can be got.

The system I propose for generating the power is the Electric one. The "Dynamo" for creating the electric energy to be driven by Pelton water wheels at the site of the waterfall. The power to be transmitted to the mines by cables and there distributed for power and lighting purposes as may be required.

I do not think the first cost of the Electric Installation would be as great as that of steam. Taking power for power into consideration, there can be no question about the cost of working the two systems. The cost of electricity being almost nominal while that of steam would form a very important item in the mine expenditure. In America, and other countries, when water power is abundant, electricity is being almost the universal power employed.

There is no more favorable situated country in the world than the Malay Peninsula for this purpose. A start could be made on a moderate scale to begin with.

The reason for bringing this matter before you now is that if you intend to adopt the electric system, the sooner it is gone about the better so as to prevent the accumulation of a lot of useless machinery.

Should you decide on adopting the electric system, I will get the necessary surveys and data, to put the work in hand as soon as possible.

**Plan of Workings.**—With report, I herewith forward plans of the workings of the Raub Hole and West Lode, made up to date. I have no doubt it will be of some assistance in understanding the various works referred to in my report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
WM. BEEBY,  
Mining Manager.

#### A DAY'S WORK.

WHAT IT CONSISTS OF IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

A Turkish working-day lasts from sunrise to sunset, with certain intervals for refreshment and repose. In Montenegro the day-laborer begins work between five and six in the morning, knocks off at eight for half an hour, works on till noon, rests until sunset. This is in summer. In winter

he commences work at half-seven or eight, rests from twelve to one, and works uninterruptedly from that time to sunset. The rules respecting skilled labor are theoretically the same, but considerable laxity prevails in practice. In Serbia the principle is individual convenience in every case. In Portugal from sunrise to sunset is the usual length of the working day. With field laborers and workmen in the building trades the summer working-day begins at half past four or five in the morning and ends at seven in the evening, two or three hours' rest being taken in the middle of the day. In the winter the hours are from half past seven to five with a shorter interval of repose. In manufacturing the rule is twelve hours in summer and ten in winter, with an hour and a half allowed for meals. Eleven hours is the average day's work in Belgium, but the brewer's men work from ten to seventeen hours; brickmakers sixteen; the cabinet-makers of Brussels and Ghent are often at work seventeen hours a day; tramway drivers are on duty from fifteen to seventeen hours, with an hour and a half at noon; railway guards sometimes know what it is to work nineteen and a half hours at a stretch, and in the mining districts women are often kept at truck-loading or similar heavy labor for thirteen or fifteen hours. The normal working day throughout Saxony is thirteen hours, with two hours' allowance for meal taking. In Baden the maximum duration of labor is from ten to twelve hours, but in some cases it far exceeds this, often rising to fifteen hours in stone-works and glass works and cotton mills, in saw-mills to seventeen hours; while the workers in the sugar refineries, where the shift system is in vogue, work twenty-four hours free; and in too many of the Baden factories Sunday work is the rule. In Russian industrial establishments the difference in the working hours is something extraordinary, varying from six to twenty. It is remarkable that these great divergences occur in the same branches of industry within the same Inspector's district and among establishments whose products realize the same market price.

#### AMERICAN FABLES.

FOR LOCAL APPLICATION.

WARRANTED STRICTLY TRUE AND FAST COLORS.

(TOM. MASSON.)

#### THE RAT, THE MOUSE AND THE TRAP.

One Day a Well-fed and Sagacious Rat came across an object made of Stout Wires, and its Sole Occupation Seemed to be to take Care of a Liberal Piece of Cheese. Having had several years' Experience with Men and their Machinations, the Rat looked the Ground over with Great Care, and he was still engaged in the occupation when a mouse appeared and wanted to know what was up.

"Why the fact is," replied the Rat, "I have more Cheese here than I can possibly Eat at one meal, and as Cheese spoils quickly in this Climate, I was waiting for some one to come along and Accept of a Portion."

"You are very, very Generous," said the Mouse.

"Don't Mention it. Just Step inside and pass the Cheese out, will you?"

The Mouse had no sooner nibbled at the Bait than there was a Crash and he found himself Trapped.

"Ah! that's the Way it Works, is it?" queried the Rat. "I couldn't just make it out! Um! I see 'Spring' there somewhere. Very good idea!"

"But I'm caught!" exclaimed the Mouse in great Agitation.

"So I observe."

"And what's to be done?"

"Well, I leave that to you to Decide. I let you in on the ground floor, and my Responsibility ceased there. Fine day to-day! Hope we shall have an early Spring."

#### MORAL:

Experience acquired at the expense of Others is Soothing as well as Valuable.

#### THE ROBBER, THE TRAVELER AND THE MANDARIN.

One time as a Peasant was Travelling along the Highway, he Encountered a Robber who had been lying in Ambush. When a Demand was made for his money he Wept and lamented and Brought the Robber to at least spare him half.

"Come down with Every Silver or off comes the top of your Head!" shouted the Robber; and he left the Peasant not one Copper Coin.

An hour later, as the Robber was taking things Easy along the Road, he was met by a Mandarin and Escort, and the big man ordered that he be Seized and Searched. When his cash was brought to light the Mandarin exclaimed:

"Ah! he has too much money for an honest man! Take it away from him and give him sixty strokes of the Bamboo!"

Next day the sore and limping Robber again encountered the Peasant, and he at once fell upon him in Ambush and cried out:

"Ah! if you had not yielded up your cash to me I should not have been Bamboozled!"

"And if I had not yielded you would have cut my Throat!" replied the Peasant.

#### MORAL:

Some men are bound to be in the soup, anyhow.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is the most valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting, Diseases of Children, Chronic Cough, and Bronchitis that has ever been produced. It is very palatable; it is very strengthening. It will ease at once the most violent cough and will give both comfort and strength to the sufferer. It possesses the combined virtues of these popular remedies in their fullest form. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—[Advt.]

#### HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falcous & Co's Register.)

To-day.

Barometer—3 A.M. 30.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00

Thermometer—3 A.M. 75.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00

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#### Intimations.

NOVELTIES BY:  
EVERY MAIL.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.  
4, QUEEN'S ROAD and DUDELL STREET.  
LADIES' OUTFITTERS.  
4, QUEEN'S ROAD and DUDELL STREET.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

#### W. BREWER

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD PRACTICAL BOOKS.

MACMILLAN'S Electro Metallurgy.  
Dale's Metalliferous Mining.  
Hutton's Boilers, Marine and Land.  
Hutton's Practical Engineers Handbook.  
Santon's Ganot's Physics.  
Practical Hints on Shooting by J. Bore.  
Urquhart Dynamo Construction.  
Electric Light Fittings.  
Modern Explosives.  
The Telephone by Preece.


Hongkong, 20th August,



## Foot Sale

**INTIMATION.**  
**J. Blackhead & Co.**  
**SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS**  
**and "PROVISION MERCHANTS,"**  
**NAVY CONTRACTORS &**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS**  
**No. 11, Praya Central,**  
**(Opposite Fiddler's Wharf).**  
**SOLE AGENTS FOR**  
**RAHTJENS'S GENUINE COMPOSITION**  
**FOR**  
**THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.**  
**HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,** specially manu-  
**factured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.**  
**SPECIALLY SELECTED,**  
**EX. PRIME, PORK and BEEF** in Barrels.  
*Also*  
**AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED**  
**HAMS and BACON.**  
**CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS**  
**CEMENT** from the celebrated Factory of Hen-  
**moon.**  
**FLensburg STOCK BEER,**  
**ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS'**  
**MACHINERY and TOOLS.**  
**EVERY KIND OF**  
**SHIPS' STORES and REQUISITES**  
**ALWAYS IN STOCK**  
**AT**  
**REASONABLE PRICES.**  
**ALL KINDS OF COALS**  
**SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE**  
*Des Coteaux and: /its finest old BRANDY*  
**COGNAC & Stars, selected expressly for**  
**F. B. & Co, Sole Agents.**

**COCA** **COCA**  
**BITTERS,** **BITTERS,**  
**In** **In**  
**PINTS** **PINTS**  
**and** **and**  
**QUARTS.** **QUARTS.**

  
**Hongkong, 20th July, 1891.**

**"C R U W Y N E R O N,"**  
**THE BEST BREAKFAST CLARET,**  
**at**  
**\$3.00 a dozen.**  
**"ST. GEORGE'S,"**  
**A SOUND BREAKFAST CLARET,**  
**at**  
**\$2.50 a dozen.**  
**\$0.25 allowance for 1 doz. Empty Bottles**  
**returned.**  
**Samples sent on application.**  
**G. GIRAULT,**  
**(Late GOSWELL FRERES),**  
**No. 8, Queen's Road.**  
**Hongkong, 30th July, 1891.**

**"JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE"**  
**Teacher of Officers' and Engineers,**  
**No. 75, WINDHAM STREET,**  
**Opposite Central Police Station.**

**CANDIDATES** prepared for the MARINE  
**BOARD EXAMINATIONS.**  
**Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION,"**  
**And an "Artificiality" for Engineers, &c.**  
**Hongkong, 7th February, 1891.**

**HONGKONG TIMBER**  
**YARD, WANCHAI.**

**OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER**  
**Always on Hand.**  
**L. MALLORY,**  
**Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.**

**MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.**  
**Sole Agents in**  
**Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao.**  
**"WATERBURY WATCH"**  
**Reliable, durable and accurate time keepers.**  
**SERIES E—\$2.70 each.**  
**SERIES J—\$4.75 each.**  
**SERIES L—\$4.75 each.**  
**Reduction of price to be made on an order for**  
**more than a dozen.**  
**Orders from Out-ports to be promptly executed.**  
**No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,**  
**Hongkong, 2nd July, 1891.**

**CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS,**  
**(REGISTERED).**  
**A N ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation**  
**of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's**  
**Tackles. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Walls,**  
**Decking, Wooden Ornaments, Ropes, Ropes,**  
**Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Imple-**  
**ments, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates,**  
**bridges, Roofs, and all Timber underground.**  
**Effectually excludes all dampness from walls**  
**maintained with it and entirely prevents the crum-**  
**bling away and decay of both stone and bricks.**  
**White ants do not touch wood painted with**  
**Carbolineum Avenarius.**  
**Used during the last 16 years with the utmost**  
**success, as proved by numerous Testimonials**  
**from living authorities.**  
**Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price**  
**cents per lb.**  
**For further particulars, apply to**  
**SCHÉELE & Co.,**  
**Sole Agents,**  
**No. 14, Stanley Street,**  
**Hongkong, and December, 1890.**

**G. FALCONER & CO.**  
**WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-**  
**FACTURERS and JEWELLERS.**  
**NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,**  
**CHARTS and BOOKS.**  
**No. 41, Queen's Road Central.**

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRANKLIN SMITH



# MAIL SUPPLEMENT

## The Hongkong Telegraph

No. 2923

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

### The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1891.

#### MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 17th inst. There were present—H. E. Major-General Digby Barker, Officer Administering the Government, Mr. W. M. Goodman (Acting Colonial Secretary); Mr. A. J. Leach (Acting Attorney-General); Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor-General); Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Registrar-General); Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Jones (Colonial Treasurer); Messrs. I. J. Keswick, P. Ryrie, T. H. Whitehead, and Ho Kai.

**MINUTES.**  
The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

#### CENSUS RETURNS.

The Acting Colonial Secretary begged to lay the Census Returns which he had received from the Registrar-General.

H. E. the Governor said that the return showed a remarkable and steady increase in the population of the colony, and he wished to compliment the Registrar-General and his Department for the way in which they had carried out their task.

#### ARMS CONSOLIDATION ACT.

The Acting Attorney-General moved the 3rd reading of the Arms Consolidation Ordinance, 1891, which was seconded by the Colonial Secretary. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

#### THE MERCHANT SHIPPING CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE.

The Ordinance was read a second time. The Acting Attorney-General explained that it was not proposed to go further than the second reading of the Bill to-day, as His Excellency the Governor was desirous of adjourning the Council. Thereupon the Chamber adjourned sine die.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I am a missionary and glory in my profession. I am but one of a phalanx of two hundred who have given up home, ambition, preferment, social pleasures, dear associations, Kith and Kin to spread the light in the darkness and to bring salvation to the 400,000,000 Chinese, who unless they are regenerated will be lost to all eternity.

We are opposed in our labors by the active antagonism of the idolaters, and much more by wicked and godless Europeans calling themselves Christians but leading lives which are an endless delight to every child of Hell.

I believe in preserving a dignified silence under all ordinary provocation. But in the past four weeks, a number of newspapers, especially those in the North have been gratifying their love of sin by opening as uncalculated, unjust, mendacious and malicious a war as it has ever fallen to the lot of Christian ladies and gentlemen, volunteers in the Lord's army, to be compelled to endure.

At the *Telegraph* has not joined in the mad attack of blasphemous infidels and moral lepers upon the truest and noblest souls that Christendom has ever despatched into the land of spiritual darkness. I write these lines hoping that you will give them space, so as to show the public at large that the missionaries are not to be insulted with impunity and that the stretch of the sin of the European colony in China has risen up into the nostrils of every decent, god-fearing man, whose eyes and ears are open to what goes on around him and especially to the flagrant and infamous lives of those who belong to our own race and civilization.

In the first place, these mendacious miscreants accuse us of having a good time in China, of playing tennis, dominoes, checkers, chess, backgammon, and other innocent games, of living well, eating, drinking and dancing, and of enjoying a vacation in the country. In reality, months and of resorting to beautiful mountains and lovely sea-shores wherein to spend our leisure, thereby deceiving and defrauding our societies at home. We do indulge in the harmless and healthful pleasures named and we have the right to do so. A missionary is a human being with human wants. Good clothes, a fine house, good cooking, pleasant reading and wholesome recreation are as necessary to him as to anyone else. "The laborer is worthy of his hire" and he to his salary and his concomitants. A man can not work all the time. At the furthest in this hot climate he will take a few days in the year for rest and becomes entitled to the other 365 very rest and useful amusement. Nor is there fraud or deceit about the matter. Our societies are cognizant of all the facts I have mentioned and sustain us in every regard. We do not come to China as martyrs or the leaders of a solemn hope, but as workers in the vineyard and to work well and successfully demands all that has been said above.

In the second place, we are not successful as we wish to be and as we would be if we were subjected to the people of our own race.

Shanghai paper they capped the climax by insinuating that when our noble inland apostles, male and female when travelling in the North, were compelled to sleep together in wagons or beds, they were doing what they ought not to do. A mind that could frame such a thought is gangrened and rotten to the core. It makes my blood boil to see how we suffer and endure at the hands of our fellow-countrymen. O, that the good people at home could know that the worst heathen, the wickedest idolaters, the nastiest sensualists, the vilest scoundrels and the most sinful wretches in the East were so the poor benighted Chinese but their own countrymen. But let me warn them now, and hereafter that rebellion will come in this life and in the next and that for them is the hottest place in hell and a hapless and hopeless old age on earth.

Yours, etc., C. D.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—As an indication of the manner in which Chinese signatures are being obtained for the petition that is now in process of preparation against the Sunday Cargoworking Ordinance will you permit me to recount a little episode of which I was a witness yesterday. I was sitting in one of the best known of Chinese houses talking to the proprietor, when rather a richly dressed Celestial marched in and enquired for the manager and being directed to him produced a large roll, which on being opened out proved to be a petition addressed to the Secretary of State against the Sunday Labour Bill. The first two pages were in English representing how hard it would be to thousands of Chinese who would be thrown out of work by the operation of such an iniquitous act as they wished it to appear although those exact words were not used. There was nothing whatever written or printed in Chinese to explain the nature of the petition and without fear of contradiction I can say that a dozen members of the mission of Hong Kong in the whole of the colony. But the best of it was the gentleman with the petition after giving some sort of an explanation, informed them that the Colonial Secretary wanted it signed by the Chinese community to send home. However, I managed to explain to the manager that the framers of the petition cared as little, perhaps, or not half as much, whether the Chinese worked or not on a Sunday, as he did about going without his morning cocktail; and that the whole thing was a bit of spite. I also succeeded in proving that it was necessary on sanitary grounds that the coolie class required at least one day in the week to wash, shave and cleanse themselves; with which he quite agreed. I am happy to say that no signatures were obtained at all. This will give you some sort of an idea how signatures are obtained amongst the Chinese by the men who go rushing from Hong Kong, saying that the Colonial Secretary wanted the petition signed. I Chinese not being able to read English and not caring a straw one way or the other (except firms connected with shipping, and of whose chops I noted several) just put their names on the paper and then go on with their smoke.

Yours faithfully,

"OLD SALT."

Hongkong, 14th August, 1891.

#### BROTHERS OR NOT BROTHERS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—As the *Telegraph* is the only paper published in China whose guiding principle is fair play and no favor and also because its columns are ever open to those who have legitimate grievances to redress I, with all confidence, appeal to you to give publicity to the following well based complaint. For many years past one of the greatest of public nuisances in this colony has been that of the "Coffin-houses" and "Temporaries" which flourish in the City. Now it is a well known fact that many of these establishments are but common brothels and unlicensed drinking dens of the worst description which flourish and are wealthy at the expense of the legitimate and licensed publican who contributes a pretty heavy impost to the general revenue and who is entitled to all the protection that the authorities can extend to him. Hotels, by law, are forced to close their doors at 11 p.m. and should any of them fall in this respect the police would quickly be on their track (at all times, of course, excepting the palatial Hongkong and the popular "Vic.") but these infamous "Coffin-houses" and "Temporaries" are allowed to revel in pandemonium-like riot, with all the "vice sins" of the morning, making the neighbourhood hideous with discordant music and rhyal song. As all this goes on apparently without let or hindrance, one may be permitted to speculate as to whether these people are under the special protection of police, or not? Again are the latter empowered to interfere with the practices of these houses, they being of a supposed private character. Feeling certain that attention has to be drawn to this glaring and disgraceful evil I leave the matter entirely in your hands and those more immediately concerned.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

"AN EX-PUBLICAN."

Hongkong, 15th August, 1891.

#### SKY PILOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I read with mingled amusement and disgust the religious Billingsgate, which some missionary wrote in your column yesterday. It serves to prove that I have always said, that the detestation with which missionaries are regarded in the East is due to their ignorance and ill-breeding. The language which he employs is what almost every one of them uses regularly. A few years ago, one of that ilk named Talmage, at either Swatow or Amoy, interrupted his sermon to greet some late-comers with the pleasant remark, "Here you come from your Chinese harlots to disturb our devotions. Are you ashamed of yourselves?" He was corrected very afterwards by the people of the place.

made not the slightest suggestion that the relations between the two churches were immoral. The first suggestion to that effect I have seen was in the blatant and brazen letter of Mr. C. D. There are some very good men in the profession, whose lives I respect and admire, but there are an equal number whose words and conduct are almost disgraceful. Among the latter I would include such people as Talmage, C. D., and the he and she divines who go coupled together around the country.

#### A BUSINESS MAN.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I, in common with many of the thinking members of this community have been much puzzled by that extraordinary letter signed "C. D." which appeared in Saturday's issue of the *Telegraph*. Who "C. D." is, I neither know nor care, (although in some quarters his identity has been a subject of much speculation) but with his opinions so insolently expressed, I will with your permission, briefly deal. That the writer is one of your high-bred self-righteous hell-loving visionaries, whose aim and object in this world is to anticipate the mythical damnation of the next, a man who deems a smile a sin and a laugh a lecherous action is clear, and perhaps as is not deserving of serious thought or consideration, but he has formulated a series of such damning charges against Europeans that I feel bound to enter at least one protest—against the circulation of such a lying and venomous screed. In the name of all that is Holy, who are these missionaries that invade these shores and set whole communities by the ears when possible? Are they the Lord's Anointed or are they like the ordinary business man here to make money and that too, as fast as possible? What right have they to roll their eyes and hold their hands aloft in assumed holiness if certain residents of this, or any other place, do not choose to go regularly to Church or to Chapel. Personally I am a regular attendant at Church but I protest against the assertion that I go there straight from "a bed of sin and damnation" as C. D. so elegantly expresses it. This particular institution is a new one to me, but your correspondence would seem to have an extensive knowledge of all the vicious proclivities of the foreigner. He also boldly asserts that "almost every European drinks to excess, is cruel to his servants and that all keep harlots." Now should not the author of so flaming a slander be tarred and feathered and cast out from amongst us? He, a so-called follower of the lowly Nazarene, the meek and lowly Jesus! Can the better class of missionaries (and there are many honest, upright and admirable men within their ranks) wonder that their order is held in such contempt by the casual observer when they have as teachers and preachers men of the "C. D." stamp.

It, however, would be but wasting your valuable space to continue the subject further, so with a passing hint to all such clerical calumniators as your correspondent that it would be more becoming their sacred calling and a little more in accordance with the teachings of their divine Master if they would attend strictly to their pastoral duties, avoid lying, and cease to engender strife.

Yours faithfully,

A SO-CALLED "SCOFFER."

Hongkong, 17th August, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Allow me as an American, and a personal friend of my deceased fellow countryman, the late James Russell Lowell, to express my heartfelt gratitude for the just and worthy tribute to his memory, which appeared in your paper last evening.

Ever since the appearance this morning of the brief, but and inaccurate announcement of the death of "Mr. Russell Lowell," in to-day's *Daily Press*, I have been in a painful state of doubt and suspense and, alas! I fear your article makes it certain that I have lost a dear friend and preceptor, it at least thrills my heart with pride to know that his world-wide fame as poet, philosopher and statesman is not wholly ignored by at least the learned inhabitants of Hongkong.

With grief and gratitude,

Believe me,

Yours truly,

AN AMERICAN.

Hongkong, 18th August 1891.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I would strongly recommend your correspondent "C. D." to revert to his presumed original occupation viz—"Coffing," as he is unmistakably too rabid for his present vocation (four hours per day at "Joss Pidgeon.")

Yours, &c.,

"EUROPEAN."

Hongkong, 18th August, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—The brutal attack of your missionary correspondent, "C. D." upon the European residents of the East and the ridiculous glorification of himself and his colleagues deserve a reply from one he is pleased to call a vile scoffer. His diatribes need no answer. The average man in private life in Hongkong is more truthful, honest and courteous than such as "C. D."

I merely wish to deny that the missionaries are a model lot. I will give one instance of their duplicity and dishonesty, although I could make it twenty were it necessary. My business is chiefly between this city and Bangkok, Siam. At the latter place they reside in two prominent \$2,000 a year apostles quarrelled and accused each other, orally and in writing, of nearly every vice and crime except manslaughter. The fellow who had the worst of the argument wrote to the bishop, his superior at Swatow. The latter promptly answered advising the divine to bring proceedings, civil or criminal, against the other party and if practicable to put him in jail. A lawyer was hired "on spec" and a litigation ensued resulting in the claimant receiving \$5,000 cash from the defendant, who admitted under compulsion that he was a liar.

nest and righteousness of these professional humbugs.

#### A BRAND FROM THE BURNING.

Hongkong, August 18th, 1891.

#### THE FOLLOWERS OF OUR LORD IN THE FAR EAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I did not at first intend replying to Mr. C. D.'s letter which appeared in Saturday's *Telegraph*, but after a little thought I came to the conclusion that should I not answer it in some way or other his letter would be taken as *ad libitum* by those who do not know the doings of Missionaries.

Perhaps it is not within the province of a private individual to criticize the doings of the great majority of Missionaries in China, but C. D.'s letter makes the way smooth, as it forces one to answer him.

I shall not be very extensive. I would only remind C. D. and his confederates that our eyes are well opened and there is no need of their coming to press in a subject which we do pretty well know.

It is a common saying among them, which they make their report or, whatever it is, to say so much money was spent in the erection of a chapel, so much for the building of a home for the destitute and that out of the remaining bricks a house is built for them. Now this, as every intelligent reader would quickly summe up, is a very good thing, but the houses built by the missionaries are not for the poor, but for their own use. I would C. D. deny that the best locality in Swatow, occupied by the Missionaries? In Amoy it is useless to state that nearly all the houses belong to these so-called followers of our sweet Jesus.

I refrain from saying anything further of the subject as C. D.'s rubbish which deserved more the waste-paper basket than a place in your valuable column.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

"A LOVER OF PLAIN TRUTH."

Hongkong, August 18th, 1891.

[We granted "C. D." space in our columns on the principle that we never deny anyone the privilege of venting what may be considered legitimate grievances, and as he made his case out from his point of view, he was entitled to a fair hearing; now, however, that both sides of the question have been written upon those interested may judge for themselves which are in the right and on whose side truth lies.—ED.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—"Consistency is a jewel," and "C. D." (Consistency Defied, I suppose is his motto) has evidently the properly orthodox contempt for all jewels not included in the Epithets of the high priests of his faith.

A brief analysis of some of the leading paragraphs and contradictions of his rabid attack upon the European Colonists of China in your issue of Saturday last, may be found interesting as illustrating the mental and logical calibre of the average Christian missionary, and in some degree will account for their small success in out-generalling the wily and strictly logical native.

In the first place "C. D." is a man but one of a phalanx of two hundred, who have given up home, ambition, social pleasures, etc., and calls those who accuse him of having a good time in China, of playing tennis, dominoes, checkers, chess, backgammon or other innocent games, "Mendacious miscreants," and in the next breath, he says, "We do indulge in the harmless and healthful pleasures named, and we have a right to do so."

(Admitting the miscreants' allegations in full how can he have the face to call them mendacious?)

Again "C. D." should remember that mere assertion is not argument, and that when he gives utterance to so novel and startling a proposition as that "a missionary is a human being," he should adduce his authority for the statement.

In the third place, "C. D." should be aware that the *Post Hoc Ergo Propter Hoc* argument has been declared a fallacy by every authority upon logic, and should spare us such compelling, together of independent propositions as "The laborer is worthy of his hire" and he (the missionary) to his salary and his concomitants."—The one proposition has nothing to do with the other.

Again "C. D." is of the opinion that at the furthest, in this hot climate, if a man toils four hours per diem he is doing well, and becomes entitled to the other 20 for rest and useful amusement. How would our merchants, or for that matter "C. D." himself like to engage domestic servants on that basis.

Another of "C. D.'s" amusing self contradictions is the double assertion, "We come to China to work well and successfully," and (but stating further down) "In the second place we are not successful."

Not the least instructive lesson to be drawn from "C. D.'s" arraignment of the European and American residents is his comparative estimate of the different degrees of sinfulness of their different acts.

After telling us that "nearly every European and American has his combine etc." "Nearly every European drinks to excess etc." "Nearly every European is cruel callous and brutal to his Chinese inferiors" etc. "Nearly every European is a hypocrite, and goes to church, to the bed of sin and damnation etc." he adds, "And nearly every European sneers at us missionaries!"

"Aye, there it is rub!" (for "C. D.")

Yours truly,

Hongkong, 18th August, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—The scurrilous tirade of your "Missionary correspondent," "C. D." presents to every impartial and unprejudiced reader, an admirable illustration of the properties of that remarkable aboriginal weapon, which is known as the "bed of sin and damnation" since his "fond" and "delicious" denunciation of the habits and character of the European residents in China must be certain to recoil upon his own head and that of his fellow-missionaries.

more dignified confessions; and as the outrageous and insulting harangues of the former class, are never rebuked nor contradicted by the latter, the public can hardly be blamed if it assumes that such utterances as those of "C. D." fairly represent the spirit of the entire body of missionaries—since they have, as all events, the sanction of their tacit approval.

Without discussing the many other absurdities of C. D.'s letter, let us confine our attention to his chief grievance, viz.—the "Insinuation" that our noble inland apostles, male and female, when travelling in the north, were compelled to sleep together in wagons or in beds, they were doing what they ought not to do. "C. D." says, ament this insinuation. "A mind that could frame such a thought is gangrened and rotten to the core."

But, surely "C. D." cannot seriously suppose that the fact of these "Noble Apostles" being employed in preaching the Gospel, frees them from all obligation to observe the rules of ordinary decency and decorum, and exalts their daily (and nightly) actions above all criticism, such as would be exercised in the case of other travellers.

Would not "C. D." be the first to cry out against a merchant, for instance, who should take his female type-writer or secretary travelling about the country with him, and sharing his bed or wagon at night?

The supposititious merchant and the female companion of his wanderings might be as innocent of all evil as "C. D." asserts the male and female missionaries to have been, yet no one but an idiot could expect that society at large would refrain from commenting, severely, too, upon their conduct.

As to the plea of necessity, compelling these male and female missionaries to share the same bed, the average layman will, I think, be disposed to ask, and will be justified in asking, what possible excuse the male missionary can give for his conduct, when promising the good name of his "Noble" female companion by sharing her bed, instead of following the course which would instinctively suggest itself to the mind of any gentleman, Christian or pagan, travelling with any lady for whose reputation he had the slightest respect, and sacrificing his own comfort for the night when occasion required it, by sleeping on the floor, or out of doors, or by not sleeping at all.—

A LAYMAN.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1891.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THREE runners attached to the Taoist's vamen in Shinghai died in two days from the effects of a sporadic form of cholera.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending Aug. 16th, are:—Europeans 147, Chinese 2,061; total 2,209.

#### IN THE PHARMACY.

Guggenheim—I want some of dot soap wot make me smell sweet? D. Spencer—All right. Try our Carbolic!

Low prices at Kelly and Walsh's—Miss Bluestock—I want "A young Englishman," please. "Police Clerk"—Which style please, the 30 cent or the one dollar kind?

THOSE TRANSPARENT GRASS-CLOTHS. Miss Plummer—How do you like my new dress? Oldboy—Almost as good as a full length mirror!

THE magistrates of Tanyang and Weiching districts have been deprived of their posts on account of their inability to cope with the rioters in the recent rising against missionaries.

THREE are the weeks when love-lorn maids repose Their calow cheek upon their young man's shoulder.

And leave upon his clothes, in white and rose, A tell-tale mark to tickle each beholder.

#### LIFE ON THE PRAIRIE.

Paterfamilias—Have you taken your chlorodyne? Daughters—O, Yes! Pater—Your quinine? Daughters—Certainly. Pater—Have you put camphor and carbolic acid in your cholera belt? Daughters—Yes, Sir. Pater—Then let's go to church and thank God!

THE death of Mr. M. S. Jendin is reported from Chinkiang, where the deceased gentleman resided for the past twenty years. He came to China about twenty-four years ago as silk inspector to the firm of Carter & Co., the predecessors of Messrs. Westall, Little & Co., and remained in Shanghai for about four years. He then went to Chinkiang, but often visiting Shanghai, where he had many warm friends.

SHORTLY after 8 o'clock on Saturday evening (18th inst.) a party engaged a sampan at Yau-mai-pler to convey them on board a junk which was lying some distance out in the harbor and whilst en route one of the crew of the sampan was suddenly misled.

A search was made, and at no trace of the man could be found the matter was reported to the police. Inspector Hanson at once commenced dragging for the body which he succeeded in finding on the following morning. Great excitement exists amongst the boating population at Yau-mai-pler as they are firmly convinced that the deceased was noislessly removed by the agency of an evil spirit and they wonder whose turn it will be next.

ONE of our occasional contributors sends us a short verse, written in compliment to Mrs. Blank, one of our best amateur vocalists. As the poem is above the amateur average, we publish it with congratulations to the author:

Your eyes reflect the starry night  
In radiance bright  
Yet ever gracious and serene;  
Upon your forehead broad and white  
I see the light  
Which falls from Heaven's walls, I ween:  
And listening spell-bound by your voice  
I hear rejoice  
The seraphs, far above, upon.

Mrs. Mizzik—Don't you think Miss Links is a real artistic in her dressing? Mr. Mizzik (a perfect brute)—Oh, yes, she's a regular tea root carving.

#### AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

"Bibbles—(Who has just told a chestnut) How did you like that story, Miss Braine? Miss Braine—Quite well, thank you, but you did not tell it, nearly as neatly as did the *Telegraph* last week!

THE following letter is in continuation of the correspondence between the Chambers of Commerce in Hongkong and Amoy and the local Government, which we published on June 11st:—

#### COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

6th August, 1891.

SIR,—With reference to my letter No. 741 of the 2nd of May; I am directed by the Officer Administering the Government to acquaint you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, that His Excellency is apprised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Marquis of Salisbury is in communication with her Majesty's Minister at Peking on the subject of the case of the "Esmeralda."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) F. H. MAY,

p. Acting Colonial Secretary.

F. Henderson, Esq., Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

THE Governor of Kiangsi forwards a report from the Prefect of Linchiang Fu, which has been published in the *Peking Gazette*, respecting a severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by wind and hail, which occurred almost simultaneously in several districts within his jurisdiction on the night of the 22nd April last. The country in the neighbourhood of the Prefectural city suffered but little damage, but in the districts of Chingchiang there was great loss of life and much destruction of crops and house property. The storm was fortunately confined to a small corner of the district and steps were being taken to repair its ravages. At the ill-fated barrier of Sunbu a boat had been capsized and the occupants immersed in the water. The districts of Fengchiang and Hsin-kan had also suffered very severely. A commission which was deputed to ascertain the extent of the damage in each district forwarded fuller particulars. At Chiao-tungshai and other villages in the Fengchiang district over 870 shops and houses had been demolished and 172 people were buried in the ruins. In Yungchi and the neighbourhood villages in the Chingchiang district 642 houses were blown down, and 228 people killed by the storm. In the Hsin-kan district the number of houses blown down was 106, and 63 persons fell victims to the fury of the storm. The Governor remarks that Kiangsi, being an inland province, has hitherto been singularly exempt from storms, and that the present disaster is altogether unprecedented. Measures have been taken by the local authorities to mitigate the severity of the distress and the Governor has allotted a sum of 1,000 strings of cash each to the two districts of Fengchiang and Chiao-chiang and a further amount of 500 strings of cash for the relief of Hsin-kan.

As an illustration of the extraordinary vitality of the Chinese Dr. Pritchard in his recent report on the working of the Peking Mission Hospital quotes the case of a man who had been so beaten over the shin in a street fight that the bones of the leg had been badly fractured, after which a suitable finish had been given to the work by twisting the foot on the fractured leg. The doctor goes on to say: "When the patient arrived at the hospital some days later, in the absence of cleanliness during the heat of summer, and a lowered vitality of the tissue in an already ill-nourished man, rendered any microscopic search for living organisms quite superfluous. After being under our care for nearly a fortnight, the man, with whom he had been quarrelling, and who had received a slight wound, suddenly died, and our patient then being considered guilty of manslaughter, was removed to a Chinese prison. His condition was certainly most unpromising. Bad compound fracture of both legs, with considerable areas of bare bone exposed, much of the soft part having sloughed and dried up, the patient without care, in a wretched Chinese prison, death would probably soon mercifully terminate his sufferings. What was our surprise, long afterwards, to see him walk, or perhaps rather limp, into our dispensary, and display his legs, though disfigured, still with firmly united bones, and ask us for a little ointment to put on a spot or two where healing of the superficial structures was not quite complete. The man told us that his keepers had anticipated his early death in prison, and thought it better, on the whole, that he should die outside, and had accordingly put him out. The event proved their expectations to have been as mistaken as our own."

THE *N. C. Daily News* learns from a Chungking correspondent the following interesting details of the settlement of the *Ulin* trouble there. There existed at Chungking what were known as the old *Ulin* and the new *Ulin*. The old *Ulin* is that otherwise known as *Lo Shi*, a tax on all goods sold in the city; the *Ulin* is called *Ko Hong*, and is a tax on all goods passing Chungking by boat, either up or down. The export trade was stopped at first, it appears, because it was supposed that the *Ulin* tax intended to collect both *Ulin*s; but finally the Taoist notified through the Commission of Customs, Mr. Hobson, that it was the old *Ulin* that he intended to enforce, and he proposed to charge it at the rate of one per cent on the value declared at the foreign customs, and it was all the same to him whether it was paid by the native or foreign merchant. Therefore this *Ulin* has been paid monthly by the Chinese traders; they were supposed to pay one and two-tenths per cent on the value of all the goods sold in the city; but as they made their own rates, and the old office had no check on them, the new rate paid to the *Ulin* office was very much less than it should have been. The officials have from time to time tried to correct this discrepancy, but the merchants have always resisted them, successfully. The acceptance of the proposition made through Mr. Hobson has led to a small business being done, and several small junks have cleared for Ichang. The position is therefore that formerly goods sent away from Chungking under transit pass paid a substantial duty, but not *Ulin*. As the *Ulin* now exacted, implying that, from the interior, is less than the transit duty, the junks have been perfectly satisfied, and as they have done before, they will probably resist, again, successfully, should the Taoist try to raise the *Ulin*. In the middle of July, when our correspondent wrote, all was perfectly quiet at Chungking, and a new Taoist was expected in the autumn. His arrival at Shanghai is referred to in the Notes from Native Papers in another column.











